The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,762.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1873.

Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th December 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		January 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Tuticorin	4
,, Ratnagherry	28	,, Colombo	5
,, Vingorla	28	,, Galle	6
,, Goa	29	,, Negapatam	9
,, Carwar	29	,, Pondicherry	10
,, Mangalore	30	,, Madras	12
,, Cannanore	31	,, Coconada	14
,, Tellicherry	31	,, Vizagapatam	15
,, Calicut	Jan. 1	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Beypore	1	,, Gopanlpore	16
,, Cochin	2	,, False Point	17
,, Colachel	2	Arrive CALCUTTA	19
,, Alleppy	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line between Colombo and Galle for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

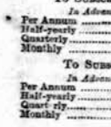
The s.s. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	24	,, Bushire	9
,, Muscat	26	,, Bahrein	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga	14
,, Lingah	30	,, Bunder Abbas	16
,, Bushire	Jan. 1	,, Muscat	18
,, Koweit	6	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	20
,, Mahommerah	3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have entered into a Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service, from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Stewart, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th December 1873 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and OTHER JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
,,	Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to £10
,,	Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to £25
,,	Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
	Chains	,, Per Ounce ,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £900

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Of Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS,

*** NEW PATTERN.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS, GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS, LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Orders through Merchants, or with references or payment no difficulty.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 330

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rumpart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade, &c., of a Tailoring and Dragering Establishment at No. 17, Churn Gate Street.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of December 1873 at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, and *In Re* Carr Brothers, Insolvents, the whole of their Stock in Trade, furniture, shop fittings, pieces of coatings, and trousering cloth of various kinds and sorts, articles of hosiery of various kinds, a quantity of gold lace, large glass cases, Mahogany counters, cheval glasses, tables and sundry miscellaneous articles of furniture &c &c.

The above goods are now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE .....Advance Agent.

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 18TH DEC.

CONTINUED ATTRACTION!!!

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle..... Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs) ..... ,, 2
Third Class Seats ..... ,, Eight Annas.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.'s, Bruckner Street, and at the Circus Ticket Offices, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT!!

LAST GRAND AFTERNOON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, DEC. 19.

GRAND FAMILY NIGHT.

ALTAMONT HALL,

CUMBALLA HILL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
Will take place in the above Hall on
FRIDAY, 19TH DEC. 1873,
And all future Subscription Concerts will take place every following FRIDAY until further Notice.

Performance will commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

THE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS AT THE TOWN HALL

Will take place every TUESDAY.

Performance will commence at 8-30 P.M.

Full Particulars and Programmes may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen and seats secured.

W. BURTON, Business Manager.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ALNWICK CASTLE, from London, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS, as they come to hand; failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the Condition of Packages after they leave the ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th December 1872.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES ISSUED from all Stations to all Stations from SATURDAY, December 20th, to TUESDAY, January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1873.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of DORABJEE PESTONJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNT of the LIQUIDATION, with its VOUCHERS, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE,
Trustees.

Bombay, 17th December 1873.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper Storied GODOWN from the 1st of January next. For Rent and other particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW COMIC SONGS OF THE DAY.
NEW PIECES FOR THE PIANOFORTE.
NEW SONGS AND BALLADS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.
CHRISTY MINSTREL ALBUMS.
ORATORIOS, OPERAS, HARMONIUM MUSIC
ALL MUSIC AT ENGLISH PRICES.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

Just to Hand,

A FRESH INVOICE OF
LITTLE WANZER LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WITH OR WITHOUT STANDS.
THOMAS'S SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

*** NOTE.—We have been appointed SPECIAL AGENTS for the above-mentioned Systems of LOCK-STITCHED SEWING MACHINES.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,

as applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly; meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

The Boydell Gallery, a collection of Engravings illustrating the Dramatic Works of Shakespeare, by the Artists of Great Britain, reproduced from the originals in permanent woodburytype. Folio—*Morocco*—(a splendid book for a present.) ..... Rs. 90 0
Maclise's Illustrious Literary Characters 19 12
National Album of Song and Beauty 6 12
Freeman on Politics 8 12
Round the World, by Jules Verne 4 12
The Fur Country, or 70 degrees North Lat., by ditto 6 12
Stanford's Map of Gold Coast and Ashantee 3 4
Ganot's Physics. New Edition 8 8
Masterpieces of Fiction 3 4
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy 9 8
Bentley's Manual of Botany. New Edition 8 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide. Nov. 2 4
Sam Slick's Americans at Home 3 4
Cobweb's from an Empty Skull 2 4
Clarke's Manual of Surgery 6 4
Slack's Manual of Brigade Drill 2 0
Book of Anecdotes 2 4
Do. Proverbs 2 4
Egypt as a Health Resort 2 4
Jones's Mammalia, a Popular Natural History 4 12
Black's Strange Adventures of a Phaeton. New Edition.. 6 12
Gaulbaurn's Gospel of Childhood 3 4
Prince Marigold, a Fairy tale 3 4
Mivart's Man and Apes 3 12
Everybody's Song Book. Words and Music 1 4
Lobback on the Transformation of Insects 2 4
Bowen's Daily Meditations 3 4
Morell's English Literature 3 0
Bowdler's Family Shakespeare. New Edition 4 12
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Lady Easter, by Mrs Wynne 3 12
Herbert Spencer's Study of Sociology 3 4
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Memoires de Paul de Kock 2 4
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Do. Do. Do. *Morocco* 25 0
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Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii. *Knickerbein Edn* 2 4
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Birk's First Principles of Moral Science 5 8
Towler's Text Book of Phytography 10 0
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Ballantyne's Tales of Adventure on the Sea 2 4
Lives of Labour, Eminent Naturalist and Celebrated Traveller 2 4
Notable Shipwrecks 3 4
MacArthur's History of Scotland 1 4
Cook's Armed Strength of Austria 6 12
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Impulse Collections to Revealed Truth 3 4
Bain's Mind and Body 2 4
Has Ley's Operations of War, 1873 ..... 18 12
Hardwick's Photography 4 12
Pascarel, by Ouida 3 4
Collin's Globe Dictionary 1 8
Great African Travellers 4 12
From the Earth to the Moon in 96 hours, by Jules Verne. 6 12
The Parisians, by Sir E. B. Lytton. Vol. 1 ..... 3 12
Ancient Classics for English Readers. "Lucian" 1 8
New Facts, by author of Esquire Within 3 4
Grant's Law of Banking. New Edn 17 8
Black Ivory, a tale of adventures among Slavers 3 4
Lyrics of Ancient Palestine 5 0
Little Camp on Eagle Hill, by author of Wide Wide World 2 4
Booth's Epigrams, Ancient and Modern 3 12
Erasmus Wilson's Lectures on Dermatology 6 12
Burton's History of Scotland. Vol. 5, Small Edn 4 12
Knolly's Dictionary of Military Terms 1 4
Bannatyne's Guide to Examinations for Sub-Lieutenants and N. C. Officers 4 8
Blackburn's Hartz Mountains, 40 illustrations 7 8
Richard's on Wood Working Machines and Factories 3 4
Rogg's Specifications for Practical Architecture 9 8
Hampton Lectures, 1872. The Permanence of Christianity 7 8
Burgh on Modern Marine Compound Engines 11 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette, &c., &c.*, on competitive trials of this Pistol, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, FINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Established in 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.B.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now known to be the only ones appreciated in all places [illegible]. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has lately occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a good *and* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables, recovered, on C. L. & Co's new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum. C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Rome Novelties, they have now, at their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so adapted, as to enable the ladies to display the graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Tables is obviated, the interest and fascination of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful players resort. From three consultations that the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARD, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS.

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS,

OR

THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Celebrated

SPECIAL KIT,

Now so well known throughout the EAST for its Superior Manufacture and very Moderate Cost.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0			Cardigan Jackets	2 0
Overland do	27 0			Sheets, per pair	3 8
Warm do	35 0	Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

Remittances on London has not at all altered during the day, and the amount of business done for immediate delivery has not been large. For forward delivery, rates are if anything a shade higher.

In Government Securities the rates are almost the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10⅛d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to 11d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9⅞d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99¼ to ⅜d.
Do demand	100 3/16d.
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent.	114¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	114½
Do. do. Market Rate	114½
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	¼ per cent. prem.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	¾ " "
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon
Five-and-a-half per cent.	110 5/16 too ¾
Four & half per cent.	106¼

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. on Merchandize	7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ "
Do. do.	7½ "
Bank Bills	6½ "
Mercantile Paper	6 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, cash	Rs. 15-2-6
Carolus	" 326
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Francs	" 226
Bar silver	" 59¾
Gold Leaf	17-2½
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-3

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS continue depressed; and there is little enquiry either by steam or sail.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 5s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 15s. 0d.
Venice		£3 7s. 6d.
Ydenle		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

MARKET weak for Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares. National Bank shares closed firm. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
19,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	772½
16,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
8,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	180
10,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	430 1".
40,000	200	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	130
16,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

PRESS COMPANIES.

154	5,000	2,500	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
900	2,000	1,100	150 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	75 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
158	12,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,320
200	2,500	all	...	Barar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,075
200	500	all	300 p.c.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	200
500	1,000	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
850	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,000	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.	5,500
200	2,000	1,000	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
100	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Fremel Press Co	655
285	5,000	1,425	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	505
600	2,000	5 60	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. Ltd	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	100	85	...	Scinde Press Co.	500
198	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
281	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
136	250	all	80 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	350
450	1,000	all	90 p.c.	Volkart United Press Co.	920

o Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	219-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	243
.....	£20	19 7/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	19 7/16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 9-16	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1385
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	100
750	2,000	2,000	30 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1 10
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,510
500	2,500	all	140 "	Alliance Spinning	2,740
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co.	1,300
900	1,000	all	60 "	Bombay United	1,330
1,000	150	150	25 "	Broach Mills	170
2,500	2,000	all	90 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,740
750	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,000
750	1,000	all	...	Jowraj Bullo Mills	1,060
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,440
900	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
600	2,500	a l	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,000
600	2,500	400	100 p.c.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soondardas Spinning	1,575

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	8 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	420
.....	250	all	40 p.c.	Vizagar Patent Slip Co	48

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	May. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES PIECE GOODS.

There is almost no change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain quite unchanged. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs.	4 9 6
500 "	"	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at "	5 9 0
500 "	"	54 in. 39 yds. 11 lbs. at "	7 12 0
1,000 "	White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. "	2 3 0
510 "	Grey T. Cloths	32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. at "	4 7 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 16th instant report the Liverpool market as closing firmer, with Surats, however, quiet. The sales of the day are given at 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. Fair Dhollera is quoted at 5¾d. per lb. Oomrawuttee at 6⅛, and Orleans at 8¾d. There is no change in the former, but we have to notice an improvement of ⅛d. and 1/16d. in the latter two sorts. Med. Uplands has further advanced ⅛ cent per lb, and is now quoted at 16½ cents. Coffee is still very strong, and the enhanced quotations are still fully supported. The cotton market here has been slightly better, and prices have not quotably varied. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old	Dhollerah	Rs. 180 to	Rs. 186
"	Oomrawuttee	" 180 to	" 183
"	Sawginnee	" 192 to	" 195
"	Vingorla	" 180 to	" 182
New	Oomrawuttee Feb. deliv'y	" 212 to	" 214
"	Akola "	" 216 to	" 217
"	Broach M. G. March "	" 230 to	" 232
"	Hingunghaut Jan. "	" 245 to	" 247
"	Dhollera April "	" 195 to	" 197

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25	candies	Old Broach	Rs. 177
7	"	New Khandeish 15 days	" 195
25	"	" Broach, M. G., March	" 230
85	"	" Nuggur,	" 205½
"	"	"	" 205½

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 6th Dec.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	122 0 3	124
Goods	144 5 7	44
Electric Telegraph	8 0 0	0
Total	299 5 10	Total 168

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th December 1873.

Open 411¾ Miles. Rs. a. p.

Coaching	44,306 0 0
Merchandize	46,192 0 0
Earth Trains	713 0 0
Electric Telegraph	390 0 0
Total Rs.	91,797 0 0

Corresponding week in December 1872. Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	44,762 0 0
Merchandize	66,890 0 0
Earth Trains	.....
Electric Telegraph	479 0 0
Total Rs.	1,12,131 0 0
Decrease Rs.	20,334 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch, Dec. 12.
17	Louis	Lenis	Mauritius, Nov. 5.
	Keerveta Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Dec. 4.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, Nov. 27.

The barque Annie, Smith, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Hiate Fatty Islam, to Demaun.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.

13 Lady Melville.....Hanna .....Bombay, Nov. 10.

MADRAS.

Dec ARRIVALS.

14 Agra (s) ..... Bombay.
15 Viceroy (s) ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 260 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 170 cwts coir yarn, Moolchund Mowjee; 300 bales coir yarn, Tallub Arabjee.

Teviot, s, 159 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 53 bales wool, Jaitha Varria; 35 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 324 bags wheat, S. J. DeSousa; 2 packages skins, Hajee Mahomed Esmal Kermany; 30 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 225 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Riga, s, 48 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass; 150 bales cotton, Wyomersey Cumma; 100 bales cotton, Kucul Jaichund; 1 case L. shells, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Bokhara, s, 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co; 5 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Aslland.

Wimbledon, s, 100 tons old iron, Johnson & Co; 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara, s, 50 cases mother of pearl shells, John Campbell & Co; 85 bags pepper, Nursey Khatow; 20 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allaun.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara, s, 3 packages silk, Momed Seeduck Nawajee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 16.

Hodgson, Captain, Bengal 30th Punjaub N. I., on sick leave, from Nowshera.

DECEMBER 17.

Ready, Conductor, Bengal Commissariat Department, on sick leave, from Darjeeling.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 16.

Douglas, Colonel, Bengal 19th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Meerut.

Grevison, Captain, Deputy Controller, on duty, to Surat.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec 13.)

Mr J Westland, appointed to be Accountant General, Central Provinces, assumed charge of his office from Mr J E Cooke, Dep Accountant General, on the 3rd instant, afternoon.

Mr E E Fernandez, Asst Conservator of Forests, reported his arrival at Nagpore on the 5th instant, after noon.

The following Station Order issued by the Officer Commanding at Sagar is confirmed :—

Surg R G Segrave, 2-27th Regt King's Own Borderers, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Sagar, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr L K Lawrie, Asst Comr, posted to Jubbulpore, joined his appointment on the 10th ultimo, before noon.

Meie C B Luajor Smith, Depy Comr, assumed charge of the Nagpore District from Maj H F Newmarch, Depy Comr, on the 4th instant, after noon.

Capt T H B Brooke, appointed to officiate as Cantonment Mag of Jubbulpore, assumed charge of his office from Capt W Vertue on the 2nd instant, before noon.

Mr A U Fanshawe, Asst Comr, assumed charge of his duties at Khundwa from Mr S Ismay, Asst Comr, on the 4th instant, afte noon.

Mr A Smythies, Asst Conservator of Forests, reported his arrival at Nagpore, on the 10th instant, after noon.

Mr B P Minchin, Asst Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Warora Colliery to the Eastern Division.

Capt W Vertue, Asst Comr, received charge of the Registrar's Office, Jubbulpore District, from Mr Nobin Chandra Banerjea, Extra-Asst Comr, on the 4th Dec 1873.

Mr J Hornby, Extra-Asst Comr, received charge of the Balaghat Treasury from Mr Bapu Rao Patwardin, Offg Extra-Asst Comr, on the 17th Nov inst.

Mr A U Fanshawe, Asst Comr, assumed charge of the Nimar Treasury from Mr S Ismay on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr D Sinclair, Extra-Asst Comr, made over charge of the Damoh Jail to Mr R F Bartlett, Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 4th Dec 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.*
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian		4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 30	4-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 22	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.
Zanzibar		5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, American Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin'ations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday ..... Dec. 22	Monday ..... Dec. 29

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... Dec. 22	Monday ..... Dec. 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Dec. 30	Tuesday ..... Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
3. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
4. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

19th Dec. 1873.	*29th Dec. 1873.
22nd " "	29th " "

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which come into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice.

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nandgaon, Mhow, Mundsaur, Nandgaum, Chittisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Beroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY—*Post free.*

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	36
Quarterly	16	20
Monthly	6	7

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	" 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

COX—RANKEN—December 13th, at St. Mary's, Poona, by the Rev. G. Watson, Arthur Frederick Cox, Madras Civil Service, to Flora, daughter of Alexander Ranken, Esq., of Hampstead, London.

MCPHERSON—VINING—December 16th, at St. John's Church, Upper Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Malcolm McPherson, of the *Bombay Gazette*, to Bessie Helen, third daughter of the late Frederick Hindes Vining, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—SHEPHERD—December 2nd, at Dinagepore, by the Rev. A. Archer, Hugh Lloyd Jones, to Henrietta Shepherd.

LLEWHELLIN—WILLIAMS—December 12th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. H. J. Matthew, William Alexander Llewhellin, of Chuprah, to Frances Annie, youngest daughter of Morgan Williams, Esq., of Newport, Monmouthshire.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1873.

THE *Times of India* is too honourably conducted a paper to consciously lend its aid to the advocacy of an unworthy cause; but its recent criticisms on the administration of the province of Kattywar show at all events that it may be very easily misled. Our contemporary repels with indignation the charge that an unfair bias against Mr. Peile can be detected in the correspondence and leading articles he publishes regarding affairs in Soorashtra; and we are willing to believe that he errs in good faith, and that the misrepresentations to which he gives currency must be ascribed to ignorance rather than malice. It is, however, an unfortunate coincidence that, in the very same issue of the paper in which there appears a letter from Captain Watson, republished by us in another column, showing how unworthy of credit are the most circumstantial statements of the *Times of India's* pet correspondent "Centurion," a memorial alleged to have been addressed to the Duke of Argyll by "the subordinate Bhayads "of the Chiefs and Moolgrassias in the Province "of Kattywar" is made the text of a most mischievous leading article. The prayer of this memorial is said to be, "that the new Rajas-"thanik Sabha (a special Court instituted last "year for the hearing of land and jurisdiction "suits brought by these feudatories against the "Chiefs or against each other) shall be abolish-"ed; and that, instead, scope shall be allowed "to bring these suits, as before, in the Court of "the Political Agent, with right of appeal to "the Bombay Government and Her Majesty's "Secretary of State." Our contemporary is careful not to give us the text of the memorial, and we own that we have grave doubts if the document on which he founds his denunciations of "that detested and dreaded institution," the new Court, is genuine. We should like, at all events, to see and test the signatures to it; and perhaps the *Times of India* will do us the favour to publish the text of this 'remarkable' memorial.

The Purdhan Court, or Rajasthanik Sabha, was established to put an end to disputes which formed the chief danger to the peace of Kattywar. So much power had, unhappily, been left in the hands of the Chiefs for half a century after our occupation of the province, that the hereditary yeomen and gentry could find no other means of protecting their rights against the usurpations of the Durbars than that of taking up arms and going into a state of outlawry until justice was done to them. To bring the country out of this state of anarchy and substitute the reign of law for the rule of the strongest, the Bombay Government, after prolonged discussion of many plans recommended for its acceptance, at last resolved to create the Purdhan Court. Of this Court Colonel Law was appointed President, and there are two native members who sit with him. The Court has authority to hear land disputes and decide them by native usage and English justice. These disputes had a prescriptive right to be heard by the Political Agency; but Colonel Keatinge, when he was in Kattywar, somewhat harshly refused to have anything to do with them; and this refusal was undoubtedly one of the causes which raised the popular discontent to such a height as to compel the Bombay Government to create a new tribunal. Colonel Law came out to India in June, but nothing could be attempted by him until many rules of procedure had been arranged for the Court, and a European officer selected as Superintendent of the Survey—for an important part of the work to be undertaken under the authority of the Court is the survey of giras, or hereditary patrimonial land. Captain Hancock, who was selected for this office, arrived in India in October, and it took a month to summon representatives of all the Chiefs to a consultation before getting the Court to work. Yet it will be found, on reference to a file of the *Times of India*, that on October 3 our contemporary declared this Court, which was not yet in existence, to be "an "utter failure;" and this sentence he repeated several days afterwards. Surely he might have waited a few months to learn what the Court was doing before condemning it in this summary fashion. That would have been a fair course to take; but the *Times of India* lends so ready an ear to the misstatements of prejudiced correspondents that it has been betrayed into advocating a return to the feudalism of old Kattywar on the ground that a Court has failed when in reality it has not yet been tried.

These attacks on the Purdhan Court are only part of a general system of vilifying Mr. Peile's administration of Kattywar, the object of which it is not difficult to discover. There is very much to be done in Kattywar which might, no doubt, be done better by a military man than by a civilian. The Chiefs, for instance, would give their confidence more readily to a military man, because they look upon a civil servant of the Government as an agent for introducing laws and rules which they cannot keep, and the inaction of which means confiscation. But Mr. Peile is no mere civilian, and the style in which the Wagher band which broke out of Okhamandel into the Barda hills were out-generalled, attacked, and disposed of by him would have done credit to Sir James Outram himself. As regards his other qualifications for ruling a great province, Mr. Peile has been found to be just and hardworking, and his great merit is that he is independent of all parasitical help. This merit of course makes him hateful to intriguers accustomed, during Colonel Anderson's reign, to being consulted. The late Political Agent was a hospitable, pleasant, well-meaning man, but his abilities were below the average, and he was wanting in firmness of character and tenacity of purpose. As soon as he had been appointed the crowd of parasites, whom the first glance of Colonel Keatinge's eye had driven away, surrounded the Agency again; and Colonel Anderson, who had never before filled any responsible place, was tried and found wanting. The natives played upon him beautifully. He was made to be jealous of and to quarrel with his English assistant officers in succession, until he was left in the hands of a few natives and English adventurers who practically did what they chose throughout the country. Now, the country is a large one; and the patronage in it is also very great. To secure this patronage, and to shut out the Europeans generally, has been the aim of these confidential advisers of Colonel Anderson for a long time past. Their proper place is exceedingly low; but, wherever it has been found possible, the chief native favourite of Colonel Anderson and those who did his bidding have been placed into every vacancy charge. The policy of Mr. Peile is simply to ignore the existence of these creatures, and to do his work in his own way; hence the hue and cry raised against him by men who hope that, if they can discredit his every act and heap up false charges in the newspapers against him, they may succeed in persuading the Government to send them back their old patron, Colonel Anderson. It is with reluctance that we have spoken in this way of a gentleman who is not now in India, and towards whom personally we have none but friendly feelings. But it rouses one's indignation to see with what untiring malevolence Mr. Peile is assailed, when he is doing really good service to the State in Kattywar; and the only possible way of accounting for the animosity which he has aroused is by supposing that the native partisans of Colonel Anderson are eager to get him amongst them again, if only for the few months he has to serve before he becomes entitled to his off-reckonings and is able to retire. We believe their expectations will be disappointed.

SOVEREIGNTY IN INDIA AND NATIVE PRINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you inform me what is the meaning of an independent Native Prince? Is there such a being in existence? Are men like Scindia, Holkar, or the Gaekwar independent? Or—to put the question in another shape,—are they on the footing of European Sovereigns treating with the British Government as equals, or merely dependent rulers, owing their political existence to the British Government, and allowed to exercise a limited sovereignty *quamdiu se bene gesserint*. It seems, Sir, to me that the question would hardly admit of discussion were it not for the known fact that the political status of Indian rulers is a subject on which the widest divergence of opinion prevails amongst those who are most competent to judge. The question of political status is either a matter of right which can be claimed by Indian rulers as against the British Government, or else it is a mere question of expediency. In the first case, however, it seems clear that if Indian rulers like Scindia, Holkar or the Gaekwar claim as of right to be independent Sovereigns in the European sense of the term, they must accept all the consequences that would flow from such a position. They would be liable to be deposed by their own subjects for misgovernment, and the sacred right of insurrection could not be withheld from an oppressed and down-trodden ryotry. Every infraction of a treaty would be a *casus belli*, and collision with the British Government could only mean political extermination. Is then the claim to independent sovereignty one that the Gaekwar, for example, would seriously wish to press? It is perfectly certain that if his wish were granted he would have his throat cut to-morrow, and be swept off the face of the earth in a whirlwind of righteous retribution. If, then, Indian rulers are to escape the liabilities of independent Sovereigns, how can they reasonably lay claim to the honour and dignity of independent sovereignty? The following considerations are, I think, sufficient to show that the claim of Native Chiefs to independent sovereignty is an illusion and based on no reasonable foundation whatever :—

1. Sovereignty implies equality, and no Native Chief pretends to treat with the British Government on equal terms. The only Sovereign in India is Her Majesty the Queen.

2. There is no such thing as a treaty, in the European sense of the term, between the British Government and Native Princes. Treaties properly so called can only exist between Sovereigns and equals.

3. The so-called treaties or engagements made with Native Chiefs are made between a superior and an inferior. For the fulfilment of such engagements by the paramount power the sanction is a moral one only. For the fulfilment of such engagements by the Native Chiefs the only sanction is the superior force of

BARODA.

15TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—

Col. Phayre and Mr. Boevey, Resident and Assistant Resident, honoured Nana Khanvilkur by a visit on Friday last on account of the marriage of Khanvilkur's son. The ceremonies consequent on this event continue to be celebrated with no little pomp, barbaric and inharmonious noise. On Saturday evening, an entertainment was given to the ladies and gentlemen of the station and the Gaekwar by the members of the Baroda Commission in the Durbar Tent on the parade ground here. The band of His Highness Mulharao's 3rd Regiment was in attendance. Covers were laid for twenty guests—the *élite* of the station. At about a quarter to nine, the Gaekwar made his appearance, and took a seat at a slight distance from the table, but between Col. Meade and Mrs Phayre, and seemed as much delighted as any of the party. After dinner there was a magnificent display of fireworks, gladdening the eyes of many a beholder with mirage like showers of gold and rubies and emeralds. It was almost midnight when the all-approving Gaekwar and other guests took leave of their courteous hosts, the President and members of the Baroda Commission. The whole affair was pronounced "a success," and even the purveyor, Mr. H. H. Luddha, of Luddha Ebram's Bombay branch, came in for a just meed of praise, it is added.

The members of the Commission resumed business this morning, and will be well occupied I hear till Christmas day.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any reader kindly answer the following questions :—

1. What is the purchase value of an annuity of £100 on a male life aged ten years?

2. If £100 annuity on A.'s life be worth £1,000, and the same on B.'s life be worth £1,500, what is the value of the same annuity on the surviving life of the two?—

INQUIRER.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Does "W. Jones" mean to say salvation through Jesus Christ should not be preached in any country or part of any country in which there is not a colony of Englishmen? That he does is fairly deducible from his letter.

Does a churchman cease to be a churchman and a Christian when he goes alone into a non-christian country? That he does follows logically from "W. J.'s" letter.

As the whole burden of the meaning of "W. J.'s" letter rests on the signification of the term *Church*, will "W. J." kindly define this term? Until he defines the term all writing on the subject of his letter is futile.

Q.

A CONSERVATIVE PROVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Disraeli has shown his usual ingenuity in converting the thoughts of others to his own use. In his speech at Glasgow he concludes with a quotation from Sophocles which he says by reason of its distinct enunciation of the doctrines of a beneficent Providence ought to be a guide and a guard (whatever that may mean) to the youth of the present age. The words as Mr. Disraeli quotes them fairly bear him out, but unfortunately he has suppressed the context. From the few previous lines we learn that Teucer has been lamenting over the awful fate brought upon the two heroes Hector and Ajax by the never resting furies of the darker Greek mythology. He then proceeds to state that this is the work of the avenging gods, and from this Mr. Disraeli evolves his benevolent optimism.

Surat, 16th Dec F.

ST. BRIDGID'S ORPHANAGE, DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sometime back some scrips in connection with St. Bridgid's Orphanage, Dublin, were sold here. The result of the drawing in connection therewith was to appear in the London *Daily Telegraph* of the 3rd November, ultimo. Will you or the gentlemen who sold the scrips here, or any of your readers, be so good as to inform the subscribers, through your columns, what the result of the drawing has been, as the *Daily Telegraph* is probably not subscribed in any Library in Bombay, and oblige

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Bombay, 17th September.

*** Those who sold the tickets in Bombay ought to advertise the results.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

TUTOR TO THE CHIEF OF BHORE.—Mr Kashinath Balwant Pendse, B. A., has been appointed tutor to the Chief of Bhore.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Christmas vacation of the Small Causes Court commences from the 24th instand will terminate on the 2nd proximo.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. Ramchunder Vishnoo Gokhale, of the Bombay University, has been appointed a Dakshina Fellow in the Elphinstone College.

THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* learns that our worthy Senior Magistrate of Police proceeds to England on three months' privilege leave in March next.

THE POOR BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges, with thanks, receipt of Rs. 50, from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Balla Dewjee whilst passing Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on Tuesday night, had one of his toes cut off by a piece of wood accidentally falling from the top of a house.

STRIPES.—A man named Dhondee Rama was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes, on a charge of stealing three copper utensils belonging to one Motiram Narrotumdas.

FIRST JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—A vernacular newspaper gives out that Mr. J. O'Leary, First Judge of the Small Causes Court, who is now on leave to England, is about to apply for an extension of leave for six months.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday one Chunda Heera reported to the police the theft of a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 10, from the person of his child, whilst accompanying a wedding procession from Dhobie Talao to Colaba on Tuesday last.

THE annual distribution of prizes at the Diocesan High School, Love Lane, will take place to-day at 5 P. M. The Hon'ble Mrs. Deane will give away the prizes, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West will preside. Friends of the school are invited to be present.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held yesterday at Balloo Seerang Street on the body of a Mahomedan lad, named Sulliman Ally, aged about ten years, whose death resulted from burns caused by his clothes having accidentally caught fire. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Theophilus Dosmier appeared before Mr. Dossibhoy Framjee and obtained summonses against Messrs William Anderson, Christian Nasee, and Thomas Van Wallen, whom he charged with injuring his property and with using abusive and threatening language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Borah named Ismail Currecebhoy was charged with wilfully giving a false description of certain goods delivered at the G. I. P. Railway station for transmission to Khundwa, and thereby defrauding the company of Rs. 6-11. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

March	Fairy Bells	
Lancers	Cremorne	Coote.
Selection	Orphée aux Enfers	Godfrey.
Waltz	Love Dreams	Godfrey.
Pot Pouri	Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Galop	Neck and Neck	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 2,343. Of these, 712 were new admissions consisting of 340 Hindoos, 230 Musulmans, 123 Parsees, 15 Christians, and 4 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 78-1. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz. intermittent fevers, affections of the stomach and bowels, catarrh, bronchitis and rheumatism.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—The *Samsher Bahadoor*, in noticing the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the state of the Gaekwar's administration, observes that H. H. Mulharao is alone to be blamed for bringing on this crisis by his blindly persisting in an evil course. The paramount British Government, says the writer, does not wish to interfere with the internal management of Native States; but the atrocious deeds of the Baroda Durbar have compelled it to take this exceptional step in behalf of the suffering Ryots of the Gaekwar.

DE GHETALDI v. CHIARINI.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Mr. Chalk (of Messrs. Chalk and Turner) attended with Signor Chiarini, proprietor of the Italian Circus, and stated that Signor Chiarini had read with surprise a statement in the *Times of India* purporting to be an information laid by Signor Emilio De Ghetaldi, upon which a summons for an assault had been issued. Mr. Chalk stated that the summons had not been served and that Signor Chiarini then attended to receive it if it had been issued.

The Magistrate stated that the summons had been granted upon the application of the complainant's solicitor, and that there was no information in the case.

Mr. Chalk then complained of the publication in the *Times of India*, and said that his client felt very strongly about it, and that he should probably have occasion on the return of the summons to mention the matter to the Court again, as the publication seemed altogether unwarranted and was calculated to prejudice Signor Chiarini with the public. The summons is made returnable on Monday next at 11 A. M.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE ANNIE, 539 tons, Captain F. Smith, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BRIG KESRATA ROODEIN, 155 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin, December 4th, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE BARQUE LOUIS, 380 tons, Captain J. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 3,935 bags sugar, and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Heywood, Mr. Merwanjee, and one hundred and eighty-five deck passengers.

A CEYLON paper reports the loss of the Sir Hugh Rose off Valrettetorre on the evening of the 29th ultimo. She was a ship of 971 tons with native crew and commanded by a nacoda. She was an old tub, of American build, and went to pieces very rapidly. The crew all landed safely.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. TRAVANCORE, 1,185 tons, Captain C. Eastley, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China Mail and the following passengers :—Mr. Blass, Mr. and Mrs. Gaistier and child, Mr. Tilten, and one hundred and sixty-eight deck passengers. She brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong—12 boxes gold coins, 59 cases silk piece goods, 3 cases wearing apparel, 1 case slippers, 1 box honey, 457 packages tea, 1,342 packages sugar candy, 1,710 packages China ware, 175 boxes bangles, 407 packages silk, 391 boxes cinnamon, 14 packages cinnamon oil, 1 case pictures, 47 bundles mats, 6 packages fruits, 1 box books, 99 bags copper cash, 5 packages sundries, 2 packages old brass, 290 packages gallingal, 1 case Japanware, 2 cases wax, 11 packages merchandise, 7 cases beads, 5 cases cigars, 42 bags dry ginger, 500 jars, 2,135 bags alum, 2 packages scales, and 2 boxes white copper. From Singapore—120 boxes benzoin, 6 bags tapioca, 1 case silk piece goods, 266 slabs tin, 39 boxes nutmegs, 15 boxes mace, 1 case cigars, 31 pieces E. teeth, 56 cases tea, 1 case garrowwood, 8 bags sago, 400 bags rice, and 7 bags pepper roots. From Calcutta—13 bags pepper roots, 15 bales piece goods, 10 packages yellow stones, and 25 packages chirrata.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

DECEMBER.	HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
	H. M.	FT. IN.	H. M.	FT. IN.
Thursday 18	9 50 m	2 2	4 2 a	1 4
	11 6 a	6 0	4 14 a	7 0
Friday 19	10 27 m	3 5	5 1 m	2 3
	11 45 a	6 5	4 51 a	7 6
Saturday 20	11 11 m	3 0	5 42 m	2 5
	.....	.....	5 34 a	7 10
Sunday 21	0 34 m	6 9	6 21 m	2 8
	11 52 a	4 0	6 15 a	7 11
Monday 22	1 2 m	6 8	7 1 m	3 0
	0 39 a	4 1	7 0 a	7 6
Tuesday 23	1 43 m	6 7	7 47 m	3 4
	1 28 a	3 10	7 45 a	6 8
Wednesday ... 24	2 21 m	6 3	8 38 m	3 7
	2 27 a	3 5	8 35 a	5 8

Moon—New, 19th, 11h. 39m. P.M.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE.

IF a house crowded from floor to ceiling be not a "Complimentary Benefit" we should like to know what is? This was the case at the Grant Road Theatre on Tuesday night when these favourite *artistes* made their farewell bow to the Bombay public. The performance was announced as a Complimentary Benefit to Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case), and we can easily imagine that that lady was both complimented and benefited by the occasion. Both were in very good form, and to judge from the repeated plaudits of the audience their performances were fully appreciated. Mrs. Case's versatility is something marvellous, and her acting and singing are both good and in excellent taste. Her impersonation of Mrs. Ferrett, the fussy and talkative meddler, described in the programme as married sister of the late Mr. Paul Pry [who only just wants to know you know] is, we think, one of her best characters, and it seems hard to realize that the sprightly somewhat slangy "Western Girl of the Period" is simulated by the same person. A novelty was introduced, the "Parsee Girl of the Period" with a song, "Ratao Madame is my name." Mrs. Case's "get up" was very taking, though the lady she was supposed to represent should take to be a very advanced girl of the period, indeed. We cannot say that we were altogether pleased with the representation, though the audience were loud enough in their demonstrations and, provided they were gratified, what more need the *artiste* desire? We simply mean that the character did not appear to have been conceived in Mrs. Case's happiest vein. At all events, at the conclusion of the entertainment Mrs. Case announced that she intended to take the Bombay girl round the world with her, and it is to be presumed that she knows what is likely to take. Mr. Case renders most valuable assistance throughout to his (shall we say better half?) and his performances on the concertina and violin are especially good. The solo on the latter instrument, in which he was accompanied by Signor Inzoli on the pianoforte was admirable. As a whole the performance was excellent, and Mrs. Case was recalled on two or three occasions when she obliged with an *encore*. Mr. and Mrs. Case have on the present as well as on the former occasion that they visited Bombay met with far more than ordinary support, and at the close of last night's entertainment they both thanked the Bombay public for their patronage. We heartily wish them similar success in their further travels.

BOMBAY RACES—1874.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

ENTRANCES on the 15th December 1873.

Major G.'s..... .....n g a g ...Craigforth.
Mr Walter's..... .....g a g .....Gwalior.
Mr Abdool Raymon's.....c a g .....Zephyr.
Do. do. ...b a h .....Frederick.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's.....g a h ..... Suez.
Do. do. ...g a h .....Obyan.
Mr Ahmed Advanee's...b a h .....Black Leg.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Business of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard*, *Morning Post*, *British Medical Journal*, *&c.*, *&c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Judge Spencer disposed of a case of considerable importance to the mercantile community. The parties in the case were the United Spinning and Weaving Company, plaintiffs, v. William Cooper and Dadabhoy Hormusjee, trading together under the firm of Cooper's Landing Agency. Mr. Fletcher (Manisty and Fletcher) appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) for the defendants.

The facts of the case will appear from the following judgment :—

This is a suit to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 290, paid to them by the plaintiffs under protest, to enable them to obtain delivery of two boilers belonging to them which had come into the possession of the defendants. The plaintiffs are the owners of two boilers which were shipped at Liverpool in the steam ship Celia. The bill of lading under which they were shipped contained, among others, the following condition :—"Consignees or their assigns must be ready to take delivery of goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the shipowners shall be at liberty to land and warehouse them at the merchant's risk and expense, and shall have a lien for such expense. The master or agent shall have a lien on the goods for payments made or liabilities incurred in respect of any charges stipulated herein, to be borne by the owners of the goods." It also provided that delivery should be given from the ship's deck, "when the ship's responsibility shall cease." Before the arrival of the Celia, the plaintiffs had entered into a contract with a mucoadum to land the boilers and deliver them at their mill for Rs. 150 each. On the day the Celia arrived in the harbour, the plaintiffs gave notice to Messrs. Graham and Co., the agents of the ship, and also to the master, that they had entered into this contract, and that the mucoadum's boats would be alongside as soon as the boilers were ready for delivery, and called upon them to put the boilers into these boats, and not into those belonging to the defendants, and warned them that if they acted contrary to these directions the plaintiffs would not contribute any portion of the charges which might be incurred in landing them. The defendants are the proprietors of a number of ordinary iron and steam barges, and carry on business under the style of Cooper's Landing Agency." They sometimes enter into special contracts for landing goods, but they have a published tariff of rates, and they hold themselves out as ready to land goods at those rates as a business for any one who chooses to hire them: they thus exercise a public employment. They come within the definition of common carriers as given in Storey on Bailments, 6 Ed., Sec. 495, in the recent case of the Liver Alkali Co. vs. Johnson, L. Rep: Ex. Vol 7, p 267, and in Sec. 1 of the Carriers' Act 1865. The defendants were employed by the master of the Cella to land the cargo of his chip. The plaintiffs' mucoadum sent boats alongside to land the boilers, but the master refused to put the boilers (which weighed 10 or 11 tons each) into these boats on the plea that they were not fit to carry them, and landed them in the defendants' barges. The defendants claimed to have a lien on the boilers for their usual rate of landing charges and demurrage, and they refused to deliver them up until these were paid. The money was paid by the plaintiffs to defendants under protest, and they now sue to recover it. For the defendants its was contended by Mr. Payne that the boats sent by the plaintiffs to receive the boilers were not fit to carry them with safety; that the master was therefore justified in landing them in other suitable boats, and had a lien on them for the landing charges which he could enforce through the defendants; and secondly, that the defendants being common carriers, exercising a public employment, were bound to receive the boilers from the master, and that assuming the master had acted wrongfully, they as common carriers without notice had a lien on the boilers for their landing charges. As to the unsuitability of the boats, the boats sent were ordinary padows; the mucoadum who had contracted to land the boilers says that the padow which he first sent was capable of carrying 25 tons of cargo, and that he had on a previous occasion landed in this boat for the plaintiffs' company four other boilers similar in weight and size to those brought by the Celia. When this boat was objected to by the master, he hired a larger padow from a Parsee and sent her alongside. The owner of this boat states that he has landed in her for the Railway Company's boilers weighing 18 tons. Against this testimony there is the evidence of Captain Dixon that on one occasion when he was on board the Cella, the master pointed out a boat to him which was alongside as having been sent to receive the boilers, and that in his opinion the boat so pointed out to him was not a safe conveyance for the boilers. It may be that *comparatively* the defendants' barges are safer vessels for landing such heavy weights than country padows, but as the Parsee boat owner pertinently remarked, boilers have been brought to Bombay for many years, and before iron barges were introduced, how were they landed but in padows. The mucoadum who had contracted to land the boilers had given the plaintiffs an indemnity against any damage they might sustain, and he was prepared to take upon himself the risk of landing them in the boats which were sent. It is very improbable that for the small reward he was to receive he would, to land these valuable boilers, have sent boats unfit to carry them. Further, the agents of the ship had warned the plaintiffs that in the opinion of the master it would be dangerous to put the boilers into the boats sent; if after this, the plaintiffs had persisted in landing them in those boats, the master would have been absolved from all liability had any accident occurred. I am of opinion that the boats sent were quite capable of landing the boilers, and that the master acted wrongfully in discharging them into the defendants' boats. It follows from this that the master himself would not have had a lien upon the goods for the landing charges. The second plea urged is that the goods being delivered to the defendants as common carriers, without notice that the master was acting wrongfully, they had a lien upon them for their charges. This plea raises a very important question, upon which the decisions of the Courts in England and America are not in accord. The oldest English case on the point appears to be that of the Exeter carrier, where A stole goods and delivered them to the Exeter carrier to be carried to Exeter; the right owner finding the goods in possession of the carrier, demanded them of him, upon which the carrier refused to deliver without being paid for the carriage. The owner brought trover, and it was held the carrier might justify detaining them against the right owner for the carriage, for when A brought them to him, he was obliged to receive and carry them; and therefore, since the law compelled him to carry them, it would give him a remedy for the premium due for the carriage. This case was cited and followed in the case of Yorke v. Greenough, Ld. Ryen, 867, where it is said, supposing a traveller to be a robber and had stolen a horse, yet if he comes to an inn, and is a guest there, and delivers the horse to the inn-keeper (who does not know it) the inn-keeper is obliged to accept the horse, and then it is very reasonable that he should have a remedy for payment which is by retainer. Upon the same principle in the case of Tuwill v. Crawley, 132 B. 197, it was held that an inn-keeper had a lien on a carriage brought to the inn by a guest, for its standing room, though the carriage, being merely a hired one, *belonged to a third party*. See also Swad v. Watkins, 1 C. B. N. S. 267. The decisions of the Courts in America are opposed to those to which I have referred. There is a case, Fitch vs. Newberry, cited at p. 587 of Storey on Bailments, the circumstances of which were very similar to those in the present case. There the goods were diverted from the course authorized by the owner, and came to the hands of the carrier without the consent of the owner, express or implied; the carrier however was wholly ignorant of that, and supposed they were rightfully delivered to him; and he claimed the right to detain them until paid for the carriage. The owner refused to pay the freight, and brought an action of replevin for the goods. The decision was against the carrier. The general principle settled was, that if a common carrier obtain possession of goods wrongfully or without the consent of the owner, express or implied, and on demand refuse to deliver them to the owner, such owner may bring replevin for the goods, or trover for their value. The case of Van Baskirk vs. Parinton, also cited by Storey, is to the same effect. Their property was sold on a condition, which the buyer failed to comply with, and shipped the goods on board the defendant's vessel. On the defendant's refusal to deliver the goods to the owner, he brought trover, and was allowed to recover the value, although the defendants insisted on their right of lien for the freight. These decisions are in support of the plaintiffs' claim and would entitle them to recover the money paid by them under protest. I think however I am bound to follow the English authorities. No doubt if it could be shown that the defendants were aware of the wrongful act of the captain, they would have had no lien upon the goods. It may be argued that the goods having been made over to the defendants by the master of a ship, himself a common carrier, they must have known that the goods belonged to *third parties*, and raise a presumption that he was acting beyond the scope of his authority and was a wrongdoer. I do not think such a presumption arises. Bills of lading for goods shipped on steamers coming through the Canal frequently give the ship owner the option of landing the goods and giving delivery at the

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landers, with a right of lien. The clause in the bill of lading in this case, which I have before quoted, is a very common one: by that clause it would have been lawful for the master in a certain event to have landed the goods; and I think it is for the plaintiff to show that the defendants were aware that they had complied with the condition mentioned in the bills of lading. This they have not done. I must hold that the master of the Cella being in lawful possession of the goods at the time he made them over to the defendants, who accepted them without notice that the master was acting wrongfully, they as common carriers had a lien upon them for their charges and that the plaintiffs' remedy is against the master. Plaintiffs non-suited, Costs certified.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

THE hearing of the above case was resumed on Tuesday last before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Inverarity instructed by Mr. Ardeshir Framjee appeared for the prosecutor; Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the defendant, Mr. N. D. Apakthyar, Editor of the *Parsee Punch*.

In the absence of Dr. Dallas the cross-examination of the last witness was reserved.

Mr. Sorabjee Jametjee Jejeebhoy, who occupied a seat on the Bench by the side of the Magistrate, on solemn affirmation deposed :—I am the son of the late Baronet Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. I am also a Justice of the Peace. I am acquainted with the Editor of the *Rast Goftar*. I am also a reader of the *Parsee Punch*. My attention had been drawn to some pictures and dialogues while reading the *Parsee Punch*. From the knowledge I have of the paper, I think they refer to Mr. Kabrajee, the Editor of the *Rast Goftar*. In the cartoons to which I refer Mr. Kaikashroo is distinguished by a particular dress, the striped coat. In the dialogues I find allusion to the Bread-market and the *Rast Goftar*. I find the words Kabra and Kaber Chitoor and from those facts I have no doubt whatever that they refer to Mr. Kaikashroo. These dialogues and cartoons I believe are likely to cast great reflections on Mr. Kaikashroo. These cartoons and dialogues for a long time appeared in the *Parsee Punch* every week. I myself drew Mr. Kaikashroo's attention to some paragraphs in the *Parsee Punch* in February last. I was then at Bandora. I see exhibits A, B, and C, and C1 in the *Punch*. They seem to be the cartoons I refer to. I see the exhibit marked Y and Y1, a di alogue. All these and the dialogues are those to which I refer. There is no doubt at all that they refer to Mr. Kaikashroo. I am perfectly prepared to point out in cross-examination the other cartoons and pictures I alluded to. I am enabled to say from my knowledge of Mr. Kaikashroo that the allegations in the *Parsee Punch* are totally false.

Mr. Lynch on behalf of the defendant asked the cross-examination to be adjourned, owing to the absence of Dr. Dallas. The other party consenting, the next witness for the prosecution was called.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy said—I am a merchant and a nephew of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy. I know the *Rast Goftar* and the *Parsee Punch* two weekly papers of Bombay, and their respective editors. I have no personal acquaintance with the defendant. I occasionally read the *Parsee Punch*. In the course of my occasional reading I happened to come across articles reflecting on the character of the prosecutor. I have now and then seen pictures and cartoons referring to him. The cartoons and the publications are calculated, I believe, to harm the reputation of Mr. Kaikashroo in the public estimation. From my knowledge of the prosecutor, I can say that the allegations and insinuations contained in the aforesaid articles are not justifiable. I can state from some general marks that the pictures refer to Mr. Kaikashroo. These marks are his turban and his striped coat. I have come across such allusions as the "Bread market" "Kaber Chitro," "Kubrakhan ji" they all refer to Mr. Kabrajee. This exhibit D is one of the cartoons referring to Mr Kabrajee. I see some poetry written in exhibit H. There the word "Kabra" occurs, and I believe it refers to the prosecutor. I see exhibit V. I see the poetry there and the cartoon in connection with it. The cartoon alludes to Mr. Kaikashroo, but I do not understand the poetry. I see the exhibito. It is a dialogue which refers to the prosecutor. I have seen many other pictures and articles in the *Parsee Punch*, reflecting on the prosecutor.

This witness requested the magistrate to strike off the words, "I am a nephew to Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy." The magistrate declined to grant the request.

Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla deposed :—I am a merchant. I know the *Rast Goftar* and the *Parsee Punch*. I know their respective editors. I subscribe to both the papers. I am an habitual reader of the *Parsee Punch* during the last fourteen months. During the course of such reading I have come across articles and cartoons in the *Parsee Punch* reflecting on the prosecutor. I see the picture C, and think that the word "Kabra" refers to Mr. Kaikashroo. In the same paper there is a dialogue marked C1. I believe it refers to Mr. Kaikashroo. I see the cartoon marked G representing an ass. From the marks I can guess it refers to the prosecutor. I see the prose written here marked I and I1. I believe they refer to the prosecutor. I see the exhibit marked O. "I find there the words "Osi alo adipati" and the *Rast Goftar*. They in my opinion refer to the prosecutor. I am aware that besides those there are several other articles and pictures reflecting on the character of the prosecutor. I have known Mr. Kaikashroo for a long time. From my knowledge of his character, I am of opinion that the reflections in the *Punch* are not true.

Cross-examination reserved, Mr. Luxmidas Khimjee's name was called out, but he was not present.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy (who occupied a seat on the bench) on solemn affirmation deposed : I am a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, I am also a Justice of the Peace, also a fellow of the Bombay University. I have a title of Companion of the Star of India. I know both the papers, the *Rast Goftar* and the *Parsee Punch*. I know both their respective editors. I am a subscriber to the *Rast Goftar*, but I have discontinued the other for the last fortnight, though I have paid the subscription. I have been an occasional reader of the *Parsee Punch* for about three years. I discontinued the paper because I did not like the way in which it was conducted. In the course of my reading the *Parsee Punch*, I have particularly noticed during the last twelve months, that the character of the present prosecutor has been reflected upon in that paper. I have noticed the cartoons, from the peculiar turban and marks. I can say that these cartoons refer to him. I see cartoon marked A. I can easily say from the general way in which the prosecutor is described in the *Punch* that it refers to the prosecutor. I see the other cartoon C. In it I see two figures, one sitting and the other standing. The standing figure is meant for the prosecutor, and the sitting one for myself. I read the letter-press. The prosecuter never applied to me to be made a justice of the peace. The prosecutor has never asked personal favours of me. He once came to ask me to become a life member of the Dnyan Prasarak Society. The favours asked of me by Mr. Kaikashroo always were in connection with public and literary institutions. The prosecutor has occasionally been to my place to see me, and for the transaction of public business and connected with the Bombay Association and otherwise. Whenever he came he called like a friend and gentleman, and not in a skulking clandestine way. The expressions used in the letter-press are therefore false. As far as I am concerned the word "Bhadooteedas" is certainly not justifiable. I have looked at the cartoon D, and I believe the centre picture is meant for the prosecutor, and the gentleman in the spectacles may be for me, but I am not sure. It is not true that the *Rast Goftar* is my organ, as insinuated in the letter-press marked D. The cartoon marked P refers to the prosecutor, and about the middle of the writing there occurs the words, "Dost thou know Munguldass, make him ascend the palm tree." I say they refer to me. What I understand by that is, if some of his supposed masters would tell him to praise somebody, he will do so. "He will play like a toy in our hands." These insinuations are certainly false. I have no reason to believe that Mr. Kaikashroo is likely to praise me in his paper for his private object, as is insinuated in that passage. I have looked at the exhibit marked P2. From a perusal of it I say it refers to the prosecutor from the words "Kabrakhan," "Kabra Mahomed," and "Kabra Meeah." In the exhibit V I find the words "Loundee jaio," which is translated as "born of a slave girl." I can't say it directly alludes to the prosecutor. The word "Pow Market" refers to the place where the paper of the complainant is published. I cannot, however, swear that the term is used for the prosecutor. I have known prosecutor for several years. From my knowledge of him, I am enabled to say that the insinuations and statements in the *Parsee Punch* against the prosecutor are not justifiable.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali deposed :—I am a merchant and broker to Messrs. Graham and Co., a Justice of the Peace, and Fellow of the Bombay University. I know the *Rast Goftar* and the *Parsee Punch*, and also their respective editors. I have not read the *Parsee Punch* for many years past. I see the dialogue C 1. After reading that, I say the dialogue refers to the prosecutor. My grounds for saying so are that there is my own name mentioned there. The insinuation contained in this exhibit that prosecutor is my hireling is not true. I see the exhibit marked E. I am not sure to whom it refers. I see the cartoon marked H. The expression in the *Dnyan Prasarak*, "there is a rotten plaintain called "kabra," " clearly refers to the prosecutor. I see the cartoon marked I and I 1. They both refer to the prosecutor. I see exhibit marked O. The words "Osialo adipati" refer to the prosecutor. I see exhibit P a; it refers to the prosecutor. I see exhibit P. It is evident that it refers to the prosecutor. I have known prosecutor for a number of years. From what I know of him I am enabed to say that he never receives orders from anybody for the conduct of his paper. I see exhibit marked T. It refers to the prosecutor. The exhibit V. refers to the prosecutor. I see exhibit marked V 1. In it the name of the prosecutor is mentioned. The exhibit certainly refers to the prosecutor. I have looked at the exhibit marked A a; it refers to the prosecutor. I have looked at the exhibit marked Y 1. It refers to the editor of the *Rast Goftar*. I see the expression "caster-oil bear." It is an indecent expression, quite filthy. I was formerly one of the proprietors of the *Rast Goftar*. I severed my connexion in the beginning of 1869. I have no connection whatever now with the *Rast Goftar* except as an occasional contributor. I know the prosecutor's character, and I can say that the insinuations and allusions put into my hands to-day are not justifiable.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mr. Mathoradas Lowjee deposed :—I am a merchant. I know the *Rast Goftar* and the *Parsee Punch*, and their respective editors. I occasionally read the *Parsee Punch*. I used to subscribe to it for some months when it was first started. I have looked at exhibits I and I 1. They refer to the prosecutor. the signature refers to the prosecutor. The word Kadoo Khan is a very filthy expression. I have seen exhibit L. although there is no name in it, from the stripes I say it refers to the prosecutor. I have looked at cartoon N., it refers to the prosecutor. I have looked cartoon at Q2, it refers to Mr Kaikashroo. Cartoon P2 refers to complainant. The cartoon V also refers to the complaint. The cartoon Y refers to the prosecutor. Besides the papers shown to me I am aware of several other issues of the *Parsee Punch*, containing reflections on the character of the prosecutor, whom I have known for a number of years. From what I know of him I can say that the reflections are unjustifiable.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next 2-30 p. m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SITTARAM MUGNEERAM.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Pigot on behalf of Messrs. Volkart Brothers opposed the application on the ground that insolvent was now lying in custody beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, that he had fraudulently concealed property, and that he had virtually admitted in proceedings before the Court at Tanna that he had made away with his books, which, he said, he sold as waste paper. Insolvent had a year before his insolvency made over to his brother property of the value of Rs. 10,830 for the marriage expenses of his daughter and for his and her future maintenance.

The Commissioner said that as to the question of jurisdiction, the opposition must fail, as the Court had already assumed jurisdiction; while on the other grounds, the opposing creditors were entitled to succeed. The application was therefore refused.

RE GUNPUTRAO MULHAR AND MAHADOWRAO MULHAR.

Mr. Tyabjee, for insolvents, applied for an interim order. Notices had been served upon the opposing creditors, and there was no opposition. A similar application was refused by his Lordship on a previous occasion on the ground that the insolvents had not fully described themselves in their petition.

The Commissioner remarked he was sorry to say that although unopposed, he must refuse this application on the ground that by far the larger portion of the debts was due to creditors residing out of Bombay. Out of the total liabilities amounting to Rs. 33,000 only Rs. 3,516 were due to one creditor in Bombay, who had not been served. The application was refused. Insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAGHOWJEE POONJA.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the Bank of Upper India, Limited, moved that the interim order granted to insolvent be withdrawn or amended. Insolvent did not insert in his schedule the name of the Bank as a creditor; he applied for and got an interim order on the 19th March 1873, and subsequently inserted the Bank as a creditor. The Bank sued him at Cawnpore and got a decree against him; and when seized under a writ, he produced the interim order of this Court, and the judge at Cawnpore refused to detain him in custody.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, for the insolvent, submitted that the application was premature, as his Lordship had granted an interim order and could not now review it until the time expired.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent contested the claim of the Bank for Rs. 7,739; and after having got the interim order, he inserted the Bank in the schedule as a creditor for Rs. 6,838. The judge at Cawnpore deducted the latter amount from the former, and took from insolvent Rs. 901, the balance, in execution of the decree, and let him go. The learned counsel said this was a fraudulent proceeding on the part of the insolvent.

Mr. Wagle said that on the date the schedule was filed, the

CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS.

JAPAN.

MEASURES are being taken by the Japanese Government to develop the coal mines.—A curious set of rules for the guidance of Japanese residents in China have been published by authority.—The Empress was nearly killed in a carriage accident on the 7th, but happily escaped uninjured.—Soyejima has retired from the Cabinet. His successor is said to be a man of great ability.—The Han cases are still being heard.—The Corean question is again talked of as likely to give trouble.—A party of Cook's excursionists are expected from New York at Yokohama.—A sailors' home is being established at Yokohama.—Magnificent fireworks were let off on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday.—The "transit-duties" are exercising the minds of foreign residents in Japan as in China.—New telegraphic lines are being constructed.—The shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 12th.—Sir H. Parkes was thrown from his horse a few days since, but was, fortunately, not injured.—The death of Mr. J. Ross Mackenzie, a pioneer resident in Japan, is recorded in feeling terms by the Nagasaki papers.

CHINA.

Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary has proceeded to Peking.—Mr. Stronach takes charge of the Shanghai Consulate. Mr. Allen succeeds him at Chinkiang, and Mr. Margary is temporarily appointed to Chefoo.—The Wusung bar continues to detain vessels making Shanghai.—An observatory has been established at Sikawei, near Shanghai.—H. M. S. Curlew has returned from her cruize to Locchoo whither she was sent to present a gift to the King for his kindness to the shipwrecked crew of the Benares.—The Hongkew yacht race cup was won by the Emily on the 10th.—Great dissatisfaction exists at Newchwang regarding the regulations with regard to building on the British settlement.—Mr. Stoddard, late General Manager of the U. S. N. Co. at Shanghai, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for raising money on forged godown warrants.—G. G. Mayne, late manager of the Shanghai and Hongkew wharf, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for obtaining money under false pretences from the Deutsche Bank.—The second frigate building at the Kaochang-meacu arsenal will shortly be completed.—The mission to Cuba to investigate the coolie trade has not yet started. It is said that there is a hitch somewhere.—The Peruvian Envoy is reported to be making but poor progress in his negociations.—There is no political news.

HONGKONG.

Lieut. F. H. Johnstone, Senior Lieut. of H. M. S. Princess Charlotte, was unfortunately drowned on the 18th instant. His body was recovered and buried on the 22nd.—A new Attorney General (name not yet given) has been appointed to Hongkong.—A Court of Enquiry has been held into the loss of life on board the steamer Glenlyon in a typhoon between Singapore and Hongkong. In is thought that the occurrence will lead to a reconstruction of the law relating to deck passengers.—The telegraphic line to Shanghai this date is again out of order.—Successful amateur theatricals were given in the City Hall Theatre on the 24th inst.—A public dinner is to be given to the Hon. J. Pannefoire, Puisne Judge, on Dec. 1, in honour of his approaching departure to assume the Chief Judgeship of Leeward Islands.—*China Mail*, 27th Nov.

THE WAR OFFICE GUIDE TO TACTICS.*

THOSE who have studied the last utterance of our War Department on the subject of tactics, and observed with amazement how completely General Macdougall fails to appreciate the advance of the science with which his name is connected, will be little disposed beforehand to welcome a more elaborate work from the same bureau. Is there, in truth, some fatal necessity that prevents those able men who cluster round the War Office from turning the full strength of modern daylight on our own short-comings? We ask this question because it seems to be generally felt that there must be some impenetrable obstacle hidden from the public, some personal prejudice, or some tradition born of Peninsular veteranship and hardened in the Crimean blunders, which stands in the way of the progress of our army. We have lately seen a distinguished writer who was once in the van of reform begin a War Office essay on the new arms with arguments against all recent experience, to end it with idle compliments to the Volunteers which the weakest members of that force would hardly swallow, and aiming his main efforts apparently to prove that Englishmen are exempt from the modern laws of war. And now that the Essay is succeeded by an Official Guide, the work is confined to, or its design is masked under the form of, a study of Continental tactics exclusively; as though our own were either beyond or above improvement. Surely, if it be well to call a spade a spade, it is well also to admit that breech-loaders are breech-loaders, even when held by or against Englishmen. It seems to us that this truth, which the chief of his department has missed, has been constantly present to Major Home, though reasons of State forbid his uttering it. Read in this light, his work becomes a prolonged satire on the backwardness of our own tactical system, if that is to be called a system which in truth is no better than a bundle of relics, made up of scraps of old Frederick's drill-book, mixed with bits of pedantry from the Dantlas school of 1800, and here and there a fragment or two of the Algerian rags which the French army is discarding under the stern teaching of defeat. Each page of the more important parts of his *Précis*, in revealing the strength of others, carries with it this hidden lesson of our own weakness; and it is scarcely possible that so very able and modest a writer as Major Home clearly is should be unconscious of the tendency of his studies of recent Continental events, and his criticisms of recent Continental writers, to fix attention on domestic needs.

That ability and modesty are the characteristics of the work all candid readers will admit. There is modesty in the form chosen by the author, which consists chiefly in "collecting the opinions of others, and avoiding as much as possible putting forward his own." And ability is shown at every step in the execution of this design, and in the clear and vigorous remarks which bind his extracts into a harmonious whole. The mere mention of such a method will suggest that the work might be intolerably tedious, discursive, and unsatisfactory, if there were not sound judgment used in making the necessary excerpts, and intelligence in putting them together. Such judgment and intelligence are conspicuous in the result; and it will suffice to say, by way of preface, that there has nowhere yet appeared so masterly a compilation of the tactical science recently developed in Continental warfare as is to be found in this unpretending volume. Regarded in an abstract way, as simply a review of what has been done by our neighbours, it reflects credit alike on the author and on the Office under which he labours.

The book is not wholly tactical. Indeed, to have limited it strictly to a tactical character would have been hardly consistent with its official purpose, which is avowedly to "be useful to students of the military art who are not near good libraries, and who do not possess the number of volumes that are written on military subjects." The intention is wide, and could not be fulfilled, it is clear, without giving at least one explanatory chapter to army organization. With such a part accordingly the work opens; and here the writer is probably on even more delicate ground than in his later portion, for the reticence which is the quality of his Office is very apparent. He has here the task, too, of speaking of ourselves, since the book "has been prepared to aid officers in the examinations they must pass for promotion;" and it is necessary, therefore, in expounding the way in which armies are built up, to tell them something of the particular machine of which they form part. The task cannot have been very pleasant to one who knows the inside of the matter, as Major Home's recital shows us that he does thoroughly. For he has to speak of the uses of a Chief of Staff to us who, for inscrutable reasons, are allowed no such personage; to describe what a single harmonious Staff may be to officers who serve under the double-headed and clumsy system of adjutant and quarter master-general, exploded throughout the rest of the world; to tell us formally of the duties of a Control system which he doubtless knows to be modelled on the worst vices of the fatal excrescence which the French army is only now getting rid of, after being helped by it on the road to ruin; to give the proper official strength of "an English Army Corps," whilst well aware that England has not in fact any Army Corps at all, nor any other organization worth serious mention; and that her army is, in plain truth, merely what it was before Crimean days, a roll of battalions gathered here or scattered there, as chance may direct them. We pity Major Home this part of his labours, and hurry on to that wherein the more real purpose of the *Précis* is to be found.

Of the five chapters devoted to tactics, the first is purely historical. No part of this will be found uninteresting even to the general reader. Major Home has a happy knack of digging out of the driest old authors the readable portions and shrewd remarks which would escape a careless observer; and the gradual development of modern tactics has seldom been so perfectly traced. Few readers will be prepared to find, for example, that the famous Company Column of modern France was advocated by the old technical author Mesnil Durand, whose views guided on most points the teaching of military schools when Napoleon was a cadet at Brienne. Yet here is but one of numerous points of interest brought out in this chapter. There is a study, to give another example, of Desaix's memorable charge at Marengo—which, more than even Kellerman's, boasted swoop with his horse, "put the crown on the head of General Buonaparte"—that is as neat a bit of military antiquarianism in its way as the student could find in the whole library of which Major Home supposes him to be deprived. But we must pass on with our author from history to the discussion of tactics as they are.

At first sight it seems hard to quote from Major Home so as to do him full justice; for, following out his modest plan, he usually yields the more important portions of his ground to the authors whose opinions it is his business to collate. Here and there, however, he is compelled, as it were, to commit himself, and the clearness and thoroughness of his remarks prove how completely he has mastered the subject which he is employed to review. Not one of the German tacticians, for instance, who are travelling the same road has hit more perfectly the exact truth as regards the relative gain which the offensive has made by means of the breech-loader. We shall cite his opinion in full, as a masterly summary of what is really proved in a matter which is yet much under debate, and as an example of the thorough building up of theory on good groundwork:—

It is requisite here [he begins] to consider what the peculiar nature of the breechloader is, as distinguished from the muzzleloader, assuming it to possess equal accuracy and range. It can be loaded with greater ease and rapidity, hence its defensive power is greater than that of the muzzleloader; but if the position of mere advancing to an attack be considered, it will be found that the breechloader (from the very great ease with which it may be loaded) enables a well-sustained, well-directed fire to be kept up from troops advancing in extended order, the operation of loading being performed when lying down, or in confined places, with much greater ease than with the muzzleloader. Hence the *offensive* power of the breechloader is very much greater than that of the muzzleloader. The defensive has gained greatly, but the offensive has, relatively speaking, gained still more; or, in other words, *the superiority of the defence over the attack is not now so marked as it was with muzzleloader rifles.*

We have italicized the last few words of this thoughtfully paragraph, because we believe they contain the whole pith of the question. How far this gain extends may be open to dispute; but that the gain is there, we suppose no one doubts who uses with unbiassed mind the means offered to our study by the results of the late wars on the continent. And although Major Home proceeds to fortify his statements by quoting largely from Scherff's recent essay on the same subject, we find it unnecessary to follow him here, having convinced ourselves, from closely studying both writers, that in this exposition at least our nation is under no disadvantage whatever as compared with her victorious neighbour, and that the English writer is more luminous than the German, if he is not perhaps quite as eloquent.

To take a passage on a very different topic, the use of cavalry in modern war for reconnaissance, we have nowhere met the same grasp of the subject combined with the same power of setting it forth easily, as is shown by this unpretending writer. Let the reader judge for himself, and in weighing what is said he will not fail to observe how the science of war has developed with the developing resources of civilization:—

The action of cavalry in spreading a curtain round an army, hiding its movements and seeking to obtain information of the enemy's, is not the consequence so much of improved armies as it is a consequence of railways, telegraphs, improved roads, increased cultivation, and large armies. To develop the full power of railroads and of telegraphs an army must be a large one operating over a large area. A small army of from 30,000 to 60,000 will by no means reap the same advantages from rapid means of communication as an army of from 300,000 to 400,000 men. But such an army cannot operate at all unless it operates over a large area: an area, again, which is not proportionate to the *size* of the army, but increased at a rate much greater than the size of the army. Now no troops using railways for supplies can be considered safe if those railways are subject to destruction by small bodies getting to the rear; consequently troops must be used to cover the whole front and close the openings. Cavalry, from their rapid means of locomotion, are the troops to whom this duty must fall, and the telegraph has given them a new power of being useful by enabling them to receive orders or send information more rapidly than formerly. Their object when thus employed is not to fight, but to watch and report.

It would be hardly possible to give in one brief paragraph a more thorough analysis of the philosophy of the question as viewed in the practical light of the great campaign of 1870.

We must not, however, leave the reader under the impression that our author is one of those who have carried German notions to extremes, and forgotten the first principles of discipline in their haste to improve on the new tactics. It is right to state that while in this work there will (for the first time, we believe, in this country) be found the original General Order in which William of Prussia condemned the solidity of the column (not company columns, as the Duke of Wurtemberg fancied, but battalion columns) exposed to slaughter at Gravelotte. Major Home is very careful to point out that "there is no counselling of loose formation, no urging of wild swarms of skirmishers out of hand." For, as he well adds, if officers think and speak only of loose order of fighting, the bonds of union that hold an armed body together may become relaxed, and the machine incapable of putting out its force when called on. "Modern fighting is not loose, though it may be individual."

We part from this work with some pride in the thought that our army possesses students thus capable of learning the lessons of their age. The hopes built on the new Office of the Intelligence Department, which were lately chilled by the published opinions of its chief, will revive when men see of what sound stuff are the subordinates who fill it. The roughness of Major Home's style here and there, and the want of complete punctuation which is a common sign of an author's haste to complete his task, remind us that he is one of the small band of thoughtful officers who have gone out willingly to support Sir Garnet Wolseley in his arduous task. May they be spared to carry out their work, and return safely to more congenial duties! We are assured that the country which has sent them forth will find her scientific soldiers, if fairly supported, as able to overcome new difficulties as they have shown themselves ready to face them.—*Saturday Review.*

* *A Précis of Modern Tactics, compiled from the Works of recent Continental Writers.* By Major Robert Home, R.E. Stationery Office.

JEANNE D'ARC."

THE first representation of "Jeanne d'Arc"—poem by Barbier, music by Gounod—confirmed the hopes of all concerned, and the judgment formed at the general rehearsal when a crowded theatre applauded the patriotic drama. It is a noble achievement to write a work calculated to purify the stage, and this M M. Barbier and Gounod have done in the theatre of Offenbach—author of popular but pernicious things which pandered to the bad taste of a sinful capital.

The story of the little Lorraine girl has often been said and sung, and her deeds have been dramatized some thirty times over, but never with such effect as now. The moment was propitious for the poet and the musician. The chord was ready at hand to touch, for France has just seen disasters similar to those experienced during the hundred years' war—Orleans taken and retaken, Paris besieged and occupied, a William and his Germans playing over again the role of the Henrys and their Englishmen. When the drama opens, "Jehanne la bonne Lorraine" is at home and her first warlike exploit is to disarm with her reaping-hook an English warrior. She then has a celestial vision: two angels appear, and, in a dust, order her to leave father, mother, and lover, and hurry to join the King, so as to save France. Jeanne, who conceives herself to be the sword of the Lord, obeys, tearing herself away from her native village. A chorus sung behind the curtain—"Nous fuyons la patrie"—awoke many painful memories. We are next transported to Chinon, where Charles VII resides, and "where pleasure lies carelessly smiling at Fame." The King has been driven from his capital, where Bedford reigns in his place, and is the laughing-stock of his enemies. The old song says—

> Voyant lors sa confusion,
> Les Anglois avec leurs croix rouges,
> Par manière de dérision,
> L'appela le roi de Bourges.

Bourges, in fact, was the capital of France. However, Jeanne appears with her sword, and, seconded by Agnes Sorel, arouses the King and persuades him to strike a blow for his honour and his country. Some of the verses of this act were evidently not to the taste of the upper galleries which were occupied by the Extreme Left. They could not listen with patience to Jeanne saying to the King—

> Je te dis que le trône est à toi,
> Etant du noble sang de France et fils du roi!

This act terminates by a war song, "Dieu le veut," which promises that his Majesty shall defeat his enemies and reign over France. This song, almost as powerful as the "Marseillaise," was not given with sufficient animation by the chorus. In the third act we have the French camp in Orleans, soldiers drinking and singing after the custom of their country, and Demociselle Perine gives us—

> Rentrez, Anglais; rentrez vos cornes,
> Car jamais n'aurez beau gibier;

a pleasant song, but not flattering to the Englishmen it was addressed to. In camp the character of the scene changes for a while. The good people of Orleans have set up the huge effigy of an English general, which is pelted and overthrown. This valiant soldier is accorded a mock funeral, and we are treated to a *promenade du cadavre* of ancient times—to a funeral march. The vast lay figure is borne round the stage, the ballet dancing a slow measure of a somewhat Eastern fashion. In the upper galleries the corpse of the British commander was mistaken for that of Bazaine. As a last scene we have poor Jeanne in the hands of the English. She is asleep in her prison, and soldiers are drinking, playing at dice, and singing a song the chorus of which is, "C'est l'argent de France qui payera." Again the angels appear to Jeanne and strike in between the verses sung by the soldiers in the happiest manner. Jeanne then appears before her judges, is condemned as a heretic, and is burned. When she is tied to the stake the heaven opens, and the curtain falls upon a gorgeous vision.

The role of Jeanne d'Arc was played by Mdlle. Lia Felix with an amount of spirit and talent which shows that she is only just inferior to her sister Rachel. The effect of the following lines upon the audience, delivered with passionate feeling, may be well imagined:—

. . . . . Ainsi je vais mourir,	Je connais mon pays; il m'a donné son ame!
Et ce n'est pas assez! vous voulez me flétrir	Il se redressera comme moi sous l'affront!
Et prouver par mon crime, aux chrétiens effroyables,	C'est quand il est perdu qu'il relève le front!
Que vous n'avez été battus	Faites, faites sur lui peser le joug des armes!
que par le diable!	Noyez-le tout entier dans le sang et les larmes!
Allez, je vous comprends!—	Recelez sa frontière, ivre de vos succès! —
C'est la France et son roi	La France renaîtra dans le dernier Français!
Que vous voulez flétrir et souiller avec moi!	Que le temps soit à vous!—
Eh bien! je vous le dis,	La France aura pour elle
quittez cette espérance!	Dans l'avenir certain la justice eternelle!
Vous pouvez me tuer et mutiller la France,	Et plus loin le bourreau pousse l'iniquite
Mais vous ne pourrez pas, mylord, sachez le bien,	Plus haut va le martyr dans l'immortalite!
Asservir à la honte ou son cœur ou le mien.	Maintenant que le feu me brule et me devore!
Vous pouvez, de ce peuple elargissant la plaie,	Mon corps, fait de limon, pourra trembler encore,
Cavadre encor vivant, le trainer sur la claie	L'ame est libre, il suffit!—
Et punir ma victoire et m'en payer le prix,	Je tourmente dure peu!
Mais non pas nous soumettre à nos propres mepris!	Et la France est ainsi; c'est le plaisir de Dieu!
Le meme honneur tous deux nous garde et nous enflamme.	

The press is loud in its praises of the piece, and the *Patrie* uses the correct expression in saying that this drama set to music is "salubrious."

It is rather curious that at the time of "Jeanne d'Arc" being produced Colonel Melchior d'Arc, a descendant of the family of the Maid of Orleans, was giving evidence at Trianon in the Bazaine trial. Strange also that on the evening of the first representation the Bouffes should have brought out "La Quenouille de Verre." It may be remembered that the sarcastic Duke of Bedford when he learned that a Country girl had taken the command of the French army had a *quenouille*, or distaff, put on the English colours.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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THE PERFORMANCES OF A SAVAGE BULL DOG.—"Powers above!" ejaculated the American backwoodsman when he saw an enormous grisly bear emerge from a cave and rush at him; "don't you help the b'ar and don't you help me, but just stand clear, and you'll see the darndest ba't fight that ever was." Declining to look at combats between men and ferocious animals from a sporting point of view, we certainly hold that, failing Providential interference, human assistence did not come a whit too late in putting an end to a very terrible onslaught upon a man by a bulldog of which the details are given in a Western paper. One George Bennett, a tramp, had gone to the coke ovens of the Great Western Collieries to warm himself. Presently the shivering wayfarer was accosted and peremptorily ordered to move on by a man named Jenkins, who was accompanied by a bulldog. The tramp declined to obey, and Jenkins proceeded to unmuzzle his dog. Benuett then ran off, and attempted to climb over a wall; but he was followed by the dog, which flew at him, and brought him to the ground. A horrible struggle now began between the man and the brute, the latter biting his antagonist severely in his furious attempts to catch him by the throat. At last the ferocious animal fixed his teeth in the thick part of one of Bennett's thighs, and for a long time defied all his efforts to unloose himself from the grip. A number of persons were brought together by the poor wretch's shrieks, and after a while the dog was pulled off. It was found that the unhappy tramp was conveyed to the infirmary of the Pontypridd workhouse, that his legs were gashed by the dog's teeth in fifteen different places, and that some of the wounds were dangerous. We hope that Mr. Jenkins has been arraigned before a magistrate for this assault. It was clearly a case of *qui facit per alium facit per se.* If a bulldog had not been a ferocious one it would not have been muzzled; and in deliberately slipping off the brute's muzzle Jenkins showed a deliberate intent to incite the animal to do the man grievous bodily harm. Bennett was not suspected of any designs of a burglarious nature. At most he was a trespasser; nor is it shown that Jenkins had any distinct authority to order him off. He had certainly none to set a savage dog upon the unfortunate tramp. Long ago ill-conditioned country squires were taught that it was illegal to keep "man-traps and spring guns" for the protection of their preserves; and it is fully time the rougher classes of the community were told that if they keep ferocious dogs unmuzzled they must be held legally responsible for the mischief those dogs may do. A "bull" may be, in the estimation of a rough, a "lovely" animal, but he is to most intents and purposes a wild beast; for sporting purposes he is not of the slightest use; he is not a good house-dog; without a large admixture of the terrier in him, he is no ratkiller; though faithful enough to his own master, to the generality of other people he is either sulky or vicious; and finally, he is not a dog of the thorough old English type at all, but an artificial product—a bastard amalgam of the mastiff, the pug, the terrier, and the greyhound. Although some may opine that the abnormal ugliness of the bulldog renders him all the more beautiful, there can be little doubt that, ethically considered, he is the habitual criminal of the canine race, and as such he needs the ministrations of the law to keep him in check.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by sail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

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